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西曆一千九百零六年十二月廿四日

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1917

明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物

10 CENTS

## RUMANIAN BAYONET CHARGE AT KASINO WINS GROUND BACK

Operations Against Heights  
End with Germans Re-  
treating Verst

## OFFENSIVE FALES

Aided by Russians, Defend-  
ers Gain Another Success  
And More Territory

## RETIRE AT VADENI

Mackensen Also Beaten At  
Focsan; Holds His Own  
In Susita Valley

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports: The Rumanians attacked the heights in the region of the Kasino River and, after violent fighting with the bayonet, threw the enemy back a vast southwards. The Russo-Rumanian forces repulsed an offensive in the same region and pressed the enemy back two vast southwards.

We withdrew slightly northwards in the region of Vadeni. We repulsed several attacks north-east of Focsan, with great losses.

A German official communiqué reports: We repulsed strong Russo-Rumanian attacks northward in Susita Valley.

## FRENCH INDO-CHINESE GAIN BATTLE HONORS

Detachment of Macedonian Col-  
umn Make Progress In  
Action Near Sverts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, January 15.—In Macedonia, bad weather has caused numerous floods and heavy snow-storms in the region of Lake Prespa.

The Italians repulsed an enemy attack. A munition-depot was destroyed at Putures, north of Armatus. Engagements occurred south of Lake Ochrida, particularly in the vicinity of Veliterna, where a detachment of Indo-Chinese troops came into action. Another detachment made slight progress beyond Sverts.

## Tsar Promises Change In Balkans Very Soon

Cold and Exhaustion Will Stop  
Germans; Increasing Losses  
Will Paralyse Efforts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, January 15.—Admiral Fournier, writing to Le Matin regarding his visits to the Russo-Rumanian front, says that the Emperor of Russia has told him that, in a few weeks, the situation in the Balkans will assume a different aspect. Admiral Fournier anticipates that the enemy will be mastered and their progress stopped by cold and exhaustion, while their increasingly heavy losses will paralyze their efforts against Salonica.

## DR. SUN DECORATED BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG

Maj. Gen. Kao, specially sent down from Peking by President Li Yuan-hung for the purpose, yesterday afternoon conferred upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen the Chiao-Ho decoration of the First Class. The ceremony, which was brief and devoid of formality, took place at Dr. Sun's home, No. 68 Rue Vallon, in the presence of a few intimate friends. Last night Dr. Sun celebrated the event by giving a dinner which was attended by many officials, ex-officials and military leaders.

## Washington's Decision To Recall Pershing's Troops Within Week

Two Aviators, 100 Miles Inside  
Mexico, Missing; Villa Is  
Routed; Another Fight On

(Special Cable to The China Press)

New York, January 16.—General Pershing's command is to be recalled from Mexico within a week.

Two army aviators flew one hundred miles into Mexico and have not yet returned. A vigilant search is being made for them.

It is confirmed that the forces of the rebel leader, Villa, have been completely defeated in a sanguinary engagement at Jiminez. Another great battle is now raging in Chihuahua.

## CONSTITUTION FURTHER DELAYED BY HOLIDAYS

Chairman Sends Cable to Get  
M.P.s Back; Ready for Pre-  
liminary Examination

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, January 16.—Owing to the large number of Members of Parliament who have left Peking for their homes, for the Chinese New Year, there is a possibility that the second reading of the draft of the constitution will be delayed through the lack of a quorum. The chairman of the conference has wired to the absentees, urging them to return. The next meeting of the conference takes place on the 19th instant, when the report of the preliminary examination of the draft will be given.

The President yesterday received a number of Mongolian Princes and Nobles, who, according to ancient custom, came to Peking to pay annual tribute. There was, however, no exchange of presents, the President being of the opinion that such a custom is not appropriate to modern conditions. Titles of nobility were conferred upon some of these Nobles.

Hsu Shih-chang and Shi Shu, the comptroller of the Imperial Household, gave a banquet to 250 Members of Parliament yesterday. Hsu Shih-chang, in a speech, appealed to the members to give their support to the proposal to insert a clause in the constitution concerning the favorable treatment of the House of Ching, as stipulated in the Abdication Treaty.

Tang Hua-lung, responding, said "the favorable treatment agreement was of the nature of a treaty, which always would be respected." He promised his support to the proposal.

Demand from the provinces for funds in order to pay off revolutionary troops continue. Lung Chi-kwang is again pressing for large sums and requests to be allowed to draw on the Kwangtung salt funds. This request, however, is not likely to be granted.

Tang Chi-yao, the Tuchen of Yunnan, is also persistently demanding funds. The Government recently remitted to him a million dollars, but Tang Chi-yao has again wired, stating that this amount is insufficient and that he requires upwards of \$7,000,000 before the New Year.

Chengtu, January 15.—General Wang Chi-hsiang, yesterday, held a grand review of 10,000 Szechuanese troops at Funghuangshan Camp. The inspiring array was enhanced by beautiful sunshine. There was a fine series of military evolutions and a sham fight.

Tai Kan has arrived. There was no trouble whatsoever and he received a good welcome, but, owing to the review, no officials went personally to meet him.

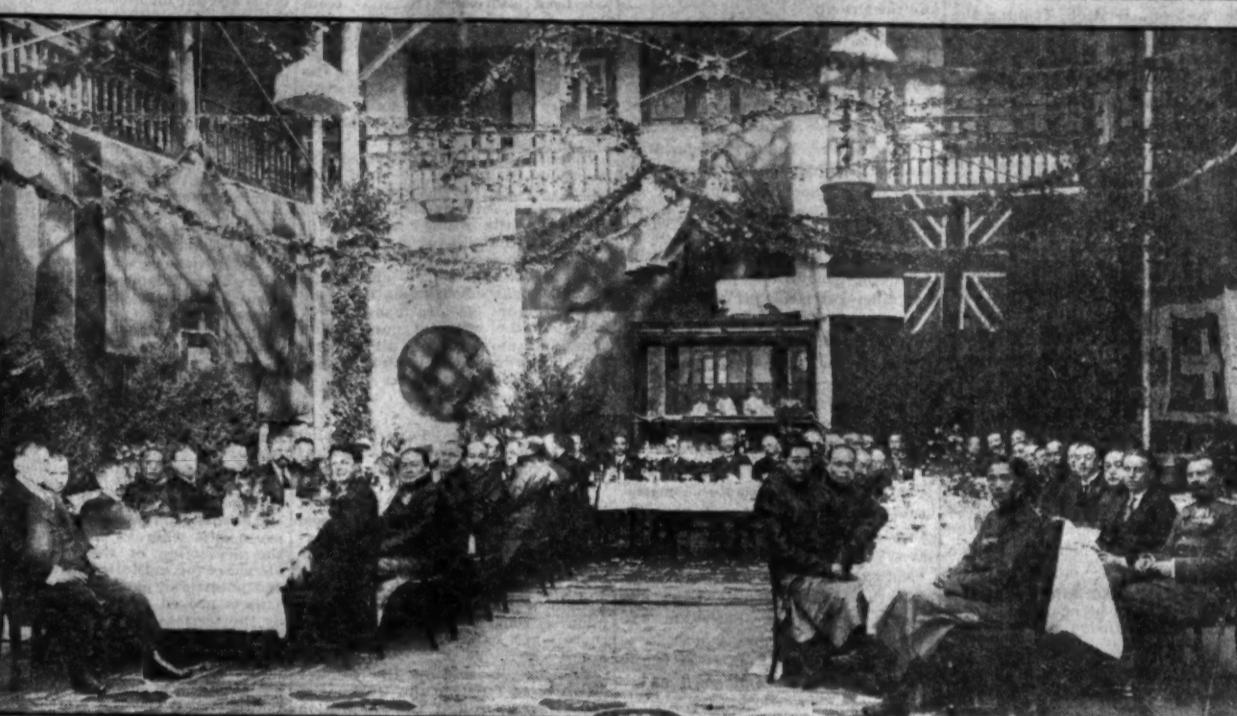
Canton, January 16.—Smallpox is increasing here. The Government has established 48 vaccination stations in Canton City.

Delegates to the medical conference, both Chinese and missionaries, are arriving. The conference begins on the 20th instant.

## £5,250 In Prize Money For Blucher's Sinking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 15.—The Prize Court has awarded £5,250 to a number of British warships which were engaged in the sinking of the German battle-cruiser Blucher in the battle of Dogger Bank, on January 24, 1915.

## Many Notables at Luncheon Given By H.E. Yang Tcheng In Honor of Prince Kudashev



This luncheon at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs was a special compliment to the Russian Minister to Peking, who is spending a few days

Municipal Council, Hankow), Count L. S. Jezierski (Russo-Asiatic Bank),

A. T. Belchenko, E. C. Pearce (Chairman, S.M.C.), F. S. Unwin (Com-

missioner of Customs), F. E. Taylor (Customs Statistical Department),

A. G. Stephen (Wayfaring), G. Brauns, Capt.-Supt. K. J. McEuen and

Capt. Schmidt, Mr. M. J. Cox (Reuter's), Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tong

Shao-yl, General Lu Yu-wei, Hsu Tao-

zin, M. Y. Chung, Wong Yang, Sun Chun-ly, Wong Wen-tien, Lou Chin-

sheu, Wong Chia-an, Tong Tsin-po, Tsen Nian-chi, Chen Fee-chin,

Shia Hung-chong, Tsen Chao-chen, Qu Ja-zu, Li Wan-chuen, Kuan

Shao-an, Kwan Chun, Nieh Yung-chin, J. P. Cho, S. K.

Chen, and N. T. Yang.

to the Russian Minister to Peking, who is spending a few days in Shanghai in connection with the opening of the new Russian Consulate-General. Among the guests were Consuls-General D. Siffert (Belgium and Senior), T. Raaschou (Denmark), A. Ariyoshi (Japan), Sir E. D. H. Fraser (Great Britain), V. Gross (Russia), Cav. G. de Rossi (Italy), Jorge Roza de Oliveira (Portugal), P. E. Naggar (France), H. Phillips (British Consul), Col. Kremenetsky and Capt. Synderberg (Russian Military Service), Messrs. W. A. Bratsow, V. Hagelstrom, and K. Luchich (Russian Consular Staff), J. P. Mitropoulos and J. J. Despilsky (Russian Legation Staff), M. Gregoroff (Russian

## MILITARY MEDAL WON BY JAPANESE SOLDIER

Private Ohara, of Middlesex

Regiment, Formerly With

Sikhs, Has 70 Wounds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—The King has consented to present the Military Medal to a Japanese soldier, Private Ohara, of the Middlesex Regiment, who is in hospital at Edmonton, with seventy wounds. Private Ohara joined the Sikhs in India at the outbreak of the war and was afterwards transferred to the Middlesex Regiment. He was formerly a journalist.

## GEN. SMUTS TO ATTEND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Urgent Business Prevents Gen.  
Botha, the Premier, Leaving  
South Africa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—Official—Urgent affairs preventing General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, leaving the country, the Imperial Government has acceded to the request made by the Union Government to release General Smuts from his command in East Africa, as early as possible, to enable him to represent South Africa at the war conference.

## Japan Asks More Time In Chenchiatung Case

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 16.—During the negotiations about Chenchiatung, Japan made the proposal to postpone the demands about the employment of military instructors and the establishment of police stations in Inner Mongolia and Manchuria to a more suitable time.

## SON TO CHAMBERLAIN

Reuter's Service

London, January 15.—Mrs. Austen Chamberlain has given birth to a son.

## The Weather

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Damp, misty and cloudy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.8 and the minimum 26.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 52.8 and 26.6.

## Big Italian Campaign Planned By Austrian And Bavarian Troops

Special Mountain Training In  
Preparation for Punitive Ex-  
pedition in Trentino

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 15.—Austrian reports state that important contingents of Austrian and Bavarian troops are concentrating at Innsbruck, where they will be trained in mountain-warfare, with a view to a new "punitive expedition" against Italy, in the Trentino, in the Spring.

## SWEEP TURKS SLOWLY FROM BANKS OF TIGRIS

British Hold All Save Small  
Area on Right; More Gains  
Around Kut-el-Amara

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We have progressed eastward and westward of Kut-el-Amara and, except for small areas north-east and south of Kut-el-Amara, the whole right bank of the Tigris eastward of the Shatt-al-Hai has been cleared of the enemy.

## 21 Persons Killed At Dupont Powder Works

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 16.—In an explosion at one of the Dupont powder works, twenty-one persons were killed.

## SINK FIVE SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—The British steamers Beaumont and Brentwood (1,192 tons), the Norwegian steamer Vestfold (1,833 tons), the Greek steamer Evangelos (3,778 tons) and the Russian sailing-vessel Ruby (949 tons) have been sunk.

## SHELL GERMAN TRAINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We raided the enemy's lines, eastward of Loos, inflicting many casualties. We shelled some transports northward of the Ancre.

## Merchantman Cannot Carry a Gun for Self Defence Says Berlin

Agrees Plotter Against Allies  
Was Guilty of Violating  
Neutrality of U.S.

(Special Cable to The China Press)

Berlin, January 11.—If is officially reported: A public notification of the British Admiralty, as spread by the Poldhu Wireless Service, says: "Efforts are being made by Germany to cast doubt on the strictly defensive character of the armament carried by British merchantmen. The British Admiralty declares that the British policy is quite clear. They cannot admit any distinction between the rights of unarmed ships and ships which are armed solely for defense."

"Each has the right to defend herself against attack, visit or search by the enemy by any means in her power, but it must not seek out the enemy with the intention to attack him, as this is the duty of commissioned war-ships."

Such transparent dialectics will never lead to a judgment based on facts, unless one wants to intentionally lift up the visor of bombastic vertigo. We are engaged in a hard struggle and we believe in facts, not in arguing.

Honest merchantmen carry their armament in order to attack. The British navy is acting in accordance with the principle that attack is the best defense. This has been proved by the orders issued and the actual execution of these orders. This decides our course of action.

## 30 ARMED ROBBERS GET HOT RECEPTION

Early yesterday morning thirty

armed robbers made an attack upon a village situated north of the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad in Yunshin Road, Chapei. Before they succeeded in getting into the village, they were surprised by a number of Chapei Chinese police. Six robbers were caught and two pistols were found in their possession. One robber was injured. Prior to the robbers' attack, the police were informed by the village headmen that they expected to be attacked.

In anticipation of robber raids between now and Chinese New Year, Superintendent Hsu Kuang-liang has ordered special police to patrol important districts, particularly the roads leading into the Settlements.

## BERNSTORFF DISMISSES BOPP FROM CONSULATE

Brings in Submarine Found  
Operating Within Territorial  
Waters; Is Released Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 16.—The German Consul-General at San Francisco, Bopp, who was convicted with others of plotting to blow up munitions, bridges, etc., has been removed from his office, by order of the Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, for having violated the neutrality of the United States.

## Dutch Warship Stops Trespassing U-Boat

Brings in Submarine Found  
Operating Within Territorial  
Waters; Is Released Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Flushing, January 15.—A Dutch warship has brought in a German submarine which was found in Dutch territorial waters. The submarine was released, after an investigation and conducted outside territorial waters.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yushiro M. Jan. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 18

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 19

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Jan. 20

Per N.Y.K

highly strung. The new war loan is universally acclaimed with enthusiasm; consequent on the rousing speech of the Prime Minister.

The hints of new purposes in the new Austrian Government continue to give but cold comfort to their German allies, to whom, to have overrun Rumania, in the present conditions, affords none but a barren victory, while the hopes of raising a fresh army out of the pretended liberation of Poland have proved a most empty farce, provoking strong threats to recalcitrant Poles that they are not yet really free and independent at all.

While Germany, despite her claims, is thus harried by destitution and disaffection in her midst, the British army has now cleared Germany's Turkish ally wholly out of the Sinal Peninsula and is on the verge of beginning the liberation of the Holy Land from the Ottoman oppressor.

#### **Wilson Not Discouraged By Answer of the Allies**

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, January 13.—In many quarters, the opinion is expressed that a closer study of the reply of the Entente to President Wilson's peace Note indicates that the door has not been closed to further negotiations. A telegram from Washington says that President Wilson is not discouraged by the Entente's reply.

#### **Hand-Grenades Beat Off German Attacks**

Aisne and Argonne Positions  
Intact After Bombardment  
And Assault

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 15.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: There has been fairly great artillery activity in the region of the Aisne and between the Aisne and the Argonne.

The communiqué this evening reported: There have been mutual bombardments on both banks of the Somme, on the right of the Meuse and in Lorraine.

The Germans, after a bombardment, attacked our advance posts between the Aisne and the Argonne. They were thrown back after some lively fighting with hand-grenades.

We carried out several successful coups-de-main and took material and prisoners.

#### **News Briefies**

The graduating exercises of the Beulah Academy and Mary S. Black Seminary on North Szechuan Road will be held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Martyrs' Memorial Hall, tomorrow at 5 p.m. Mr. E. W. Thwing, President of the International Reform Association, and Dr. Gray will deliver speeches and a large attendance is expected.

Last Monday evening a bomb was thrown into a Chinese restaurant in Hupeh Road. The explosion caused great commotion amongst the patrons. No-one was hurt. The bomb-thrower is still at large.

For close on an hour yesterday afternoon the S. F. B. was engaged at a fire near the Carlton Cafe, the premises involved being the British Manufacturers' Agency, No. 49 Kiangsu Road. It was extremely fortunate that the residents of a neighboring flat discovered the fire so early and promptly telephoned the Brigade, enabling them to effect a good "stop." Otherwise it is quite possible the whole block would have been affected as practically all the internal divisions are of lath and plaster.

Mr. J. A. Thomas, of the British-American Tobacco Company, has arrived in Japan on his way to Shanghai.

Mr. F. L. Wright, a prominent Chicago architect, who will build the new Imperial Hotel in Tokio, reached Japan on the Empress of Asia last week.

2nd-Lieut. P. J. Heckford, of the 189th Battery, Heavy Artillery, and formerly of the S. M. Police, has been killed in action. The deceased was only in Shanghai for a little over a year, and was 27 years of age.

#### **MIKIMOTO'S**

Culture Pearls and Jewels

#### **MIKIMOTO'S**

**PEARL STORE**

31 Nanking Road.

## **Boselli Makes Powerful Speech Defining Italians' Objects in Entering War**

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)

Rome, December 10.—The Chamber of Deputies was re-opened on the 6th inst., and the President of the Ministry, Signor Boselli, made a memorable dissertation, defining the actual attitude of Italy. Of this brilliant discourse I extract the following paragraphs.

The Mediterranean interests of Italy always have been the object of our vigilant attention. Italy is a power essentially Mediterranean. It is on the sea that lies the way to her future. We do not seek the supremacy, but only the equilibrium of forces, the condition necessary for peace and prosperity. Italy is always an element of surety and stability. We have the firm confidence that the international situation which will result from the victory will assure this equilibrium in the Oriental Mediterranean, which constitutes a point of support in Italian politics.

"The same supreme political and economical necessities of our future have determined the extension given to the military operations at the front of Vallona, which will remain a sure barrier for our strategical situation in the Adriatic sea, and it will be a starting-point of our future commercial expansion in the quasi-Balkanic Island."

"But principally due to our occupation of territory in southern Albania, we have been able to collaborate efficaciously with our allies in stopping contraband of war which the enemy was expediting across the Hellenic frontier; besides, due to the combined efforts of our troops with the troops of our allies coming from Salonica, we closed for the enemy this part of the Balkanic frontier."

"In the Spring of 1915, before we entered the war, France and Britain communicated to Petrograd their full consent, that in the future treaty of peace, Constantinople would be attributed to Russia, with the guarantees of liberty of the adjoining Straits. We have subsequently adhered to this declaration which established the acknowledgment of the secular aspirations of our brave ally."

"The ancient traditions of thought, the arms employed in defense of civilisation, and the imperishable conveniences of our renaissance and our national resurrection, have long ago closely united the Italian soul with the soul of Poland, always upholding her bright ideals, always invincible in her belief of her resurrection. That is why Italy, in accordance with her allies, applauded the announcement of the Emperor of Russia when recently he renewed his promise to guarantee unity and autonomy to all the populations of Poland."

"On the contrary, the central empires have again confirmed the dismemberment of Poland and in violating the right of the people they have transformed a simple military occupation into definite sovereignty. In that way they force with an incredible violence the Polish people to fight against a State of which rightly they form a part. Against these facts the Italian Government has, with her allies, raised a formal protestation to the Governments of the neutral States."

"Regarding Belgium, Minister Boselli continued:

"Italy has raised a great cry of reprobation and of disdain, which is the universal cry; she wishes for the noble Belgian nation the near restoration of her independence, a prize indeed due to her sublime sacrifice."

"In the midst of such a great unchaining of violent oppressors and inhuman excesses, Italy has not forgotten the generous moderation and the sanctity of her traditions; she has not forgotten that she is the country of international right as well as of civilisation."

"Although attacked by aerial incursions without scruples in the choice of the means, we have not exercised any retaliation which was not in conformity with the laws of inviolable justice and the sentiment of our dignity."

In these days has been constituted in Milan a financial group which will

prepare the foundation of a new and important institute of credit, on an absolutely national character, which will specially take in hand the commerce with the colonies, with Russia, and the Orient.

The new Cardinals, according to a Catholic semi-official paper, will be: Mgr. de Bianchi, Major Domo of the Vatican; Mgr. Boggiani, Assessor of the Consistory; Mgr. Nicolo Marini, Auditor to the Holy Father; Mgr. Ascallesi, Archbishop of Benevento; Mgr. Giorgi, Secretary of the Concilio; Mgr. Ibarretti, Assessor to the Holy Office; and Mgr. Dubois, Archbishop of Rouen; Mgr. Maurin, Archbishop of Lyons; and Mgr. La Fontaine, Patriarch of Venice.

The three last names mean that France will have three new Cardinals; and this circumstance has been very much commented upon, as if the Pope in this way wanted to indicate his sympathy for France; but at the same time his protest to the Italian Government on the appropriation of the Palazzo Venezia, seems again to show a certain inclination towards the Central Empires.

Notwithstanding his nationality and the great traditions of his family, the Holy Father is, in the general opinion keeping a most strict neutrality, bestowing on every country his holy, beneficent, spiritual influence.

The mobilisation proclaimed at the beginning of the war has brought back to the Mother country over 600,000 Italians and Minister Nitti remarked the other day, that owing not only to this, but also to the fact that emigration has been strictly forbidden during the last two years, which consequently resulted in about one million men remaining on Italian soil, Italy, in spite of the losses suffered during the war, will after the declaration of peace find that her population has increased.

The open town of Padova was visited by four Austrian aeroplanes which in two directions passed over Venice and then came and dropped four bombs on the beautiful little town where rests the miraculous Saint Antonio.

Three of the bombs produced no damage, but a fourth one dropped in a popular restaurant where many poor people had taken refuge; and due to the falling in of the ceiling and water-reservoirs, which broke, more than seventy innocent creatures, mothers and children, were found dead.

All over Italy there has been a clamor of indignation against this atrocity. Even the Pope wanted to manifest his sorrow, and Mgr. Pellizzio, Bishop of Padova, has received the following telegram:

"The Holy Father, deplored and reproving the aerial bombardment of defenceless open towns, regardless who commits it, sends to the families struck by such grave calamity, the sum of 10,000 lire and comforts you and all your dioceses with apostolic benedictions. Signed:

"Cardinal Gaspari."

The Government was represented at the funeral of the victims, and the indignation of the Italian public is stirred as never before.

Lately, at the Academy of Santa Cecilia was inaugurated the Sunday Concert Season, and amongst other numbers in the program were the "Siegfried" and the "Dawn of the Gods." The concert went on until the

March of Siegfried began, then one man in the audience screamed: "Is this for the victims of Padova?" And then followed a real pandemonium, and the whole assembly became infuriated, raising loud protests, which were hardly ended when Director Poscani played the Royal March.

Regarding Poland and the proclamation of it as an independent Kingdom, the official definition of the views of Italy as expressed by the President of the Ministry to the Russian Premier are as follow:

"I associate myself with all my heart to the communication, which has been addressed to you from Paris, at the end of the Conference of the Allies, by my colleagues, the Presidents of the Council—MM. Briand and Asquith, as regards the prevention of Germany and Austria-Hungary to create a new State on the Polish territory which momentarily they have occupied."

"The Italian Nation has always nourished sentiments of vivid sympathy on behalf of the Polish people, and we have full confidence that the victory of the Allied armies will annihilate the illusive plan formed by our enemies in spite of international law and conventions."

"The royal government can only applaud the declarations already made by the imperial government granting autonomy to all the renounced Polish people, which autonomy has been the secular ideal of this noble nation."

The Giornale di Lavori Publici publishes an interesting statistical report regarding the mobilisation of railways. At the moment when the railways were put in the charge of the military authorities, we possessed 5,000 locomotives and 160,000 wagons. With all this material we are able to make circulate on the ten great railway-lines which cross the Veneto a military train every 10 minutes, roughly speaking, which is equivalent to about 120 trains in 24 hours.

On the occasion of the counter-attack at Trento the working of our railways caused the admiration of the whole world because in the few days elapsing between the attempt of an invasion, and the vehemence of our counter-attack, we transported 600,000 men, 70,000 quadrupeds, 16,000 vehicles and 900 cannon.

A strike amongst typographers and compositors has broken out in Milan. The employees claimed a raise of 30% on their salaries, but the employers granted only 15 per cent.

Some newspapers suspended publication, and only a few appeared, these being reduced in size.

New financial Royal decrees have been promulgated, for heavier contributions towards the expenses of the war. On the over-profits made during the war, commerce and industry

will be taxed twenty, thirty, forty and fifty per cent. The non-fighting army men, even workers in Government offices, will also be more highly taxed. Higher taxes are put on perfumes and cosmetics.

By these measures are, furthermore, taxed letters of exchange, the official stamp-paper, titles of property and tickets for theaters and other public performances.

Likewise are there increased taxes on the revenues of private people and associations, on the telegraphic tariff, playing cards, Government concessions; also on motor-cycles, automobiles, autowagons, and higher taxes are put on house rentals.

At the Hospital which Queen Margherita established in her villa, she deigned to decorate with the medal for military valor several officers, who have been lying there under her special supervision.

The Holy Father on the occasion of the meeting of the last Consistory delivered an oration in which, in a generalising way, he referred to the barbarous way in which the war has been waged by some countries.

In the relationship between the nations, the observation of laws establishes a regime of peace and prosperity, whereas on the contrary, the neglecting of authority brings discord and public and private perturbations.

This is proved in a remarkable way by the terrible conflict which is now desolating Europe, and it shows to what excesses and to what disaster may lead the violation of or the disdain for the laws which rule the relations between the States.

One sees it indeed in the general convulsion of the countries, in the abominable treatment inflicted on the holy attributes and on the ministers of the Church, in spite of their ecclesiastical dignity, and inviolable as they ought to have been considered by the Divine Code and the Rights of the People; one sees it in the great numbers of pacific citizens, many still of tender age, who are taken away amidst the cries of their mothers, their wives, and their children! One sees it also in the open towns with defenceless populations exposed to aerial bombardment. We see it everywhere, on land and on the seas, in nameless horrors which shock the spirit with infinite sorrow.

At the Palazzo Venezia, the residence of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, existed a splendid marble bust

of Pope Paul II. When lately the Italian Government took over all the enemy properties in Italy, it caused sorrowful surprise to find that this magnificent work of art had disappeared.

After many rumors and mysterious fancies, the authorities have been informed that the bust is well looked after in a princely castle, where it was sent for safe keeping by the Austrian Ambassador before taking his congé from Rome.

The Lieutenant of the Medical Corps, Miss Filomena Coroni, has received orders to take up duties in the zone of war.

#### **Obituary**

Mrs. T. L. Harnsberger

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)

Taichow, January 12.—Mrs. T. L. Harnsberger died here on January 9 following a short illness. Mrs. Harnsberger was a missionary under the Southern Presbyterian Board and had lived in China about four years. She was a faithful worker and was very popular with the Chinese. She was a native of West Virginia.

#### **COLD WAVE AT TAICHOW**

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)

Taichow, January 12.—Taichow has just seen her coldest weather for many years. All the canals have been frozen and traffic has been almost completely stopped. We expect to see all the launches running again within two or three days, the warmer weather causing a typical January thaw.

#### **ACTIVITY ON CARSO**

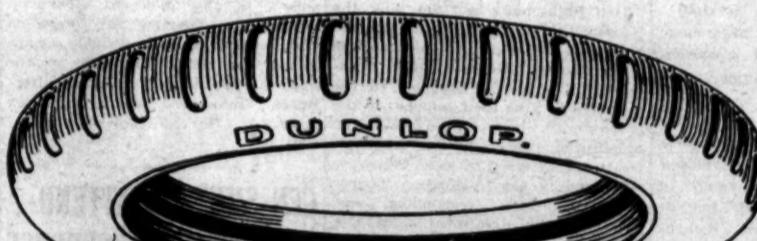
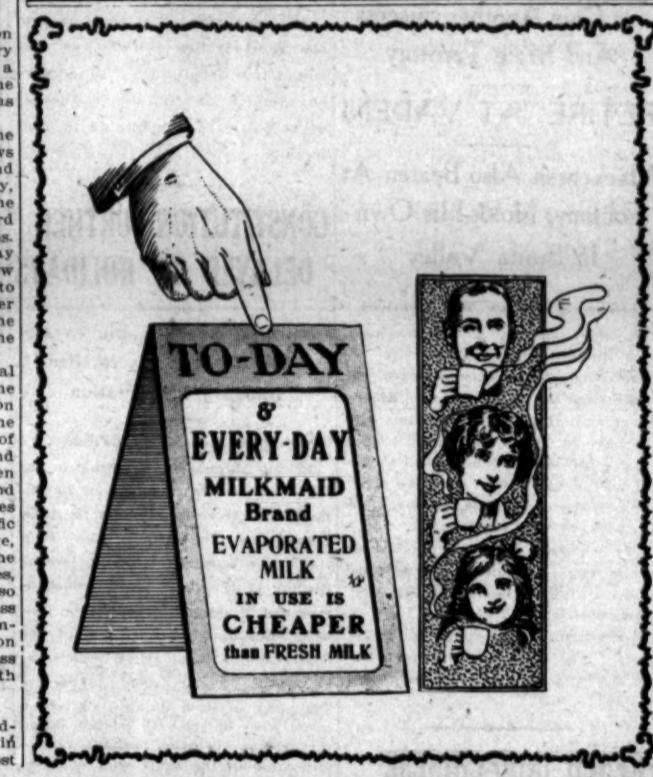
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 15.—An official communiqué reports increased enemy artillery activity on Carso, eastward of Gorizia.

#### **PLEA FOR CHINGS**

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 16.—Hsu Shichang and Shi Hsu, former State Guardian of the Emperor Hsuan Tung, entertained a large number of Parliamentarians yesterday, discussing with them the question of including the favorable treatment of the Ching family in the constitution.



## GENTLEMEN,

you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treaded by the



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## PLAN NEW WARSHIPS GREATEST IN WORLD

23-Knot Battleships, of 42,000  
Tons, Mounting Twelve  
16-Inch Guns  
TO COST \$26,000,000 EACH

General Board's Recommandations for 1918 Program Told to House

Washington, December 11.—The largest and most powerful battleships in the world have been recommended for the American Navy by the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President. They will have 23 knots speed, displace 42,000 tons, mount twelve 16-inch guns, and cost \$26,000,000 each—\$15,000,000 for hull and machinery, and \$11,000,000 for guns and armor.

The navy's fastest battleship, built or building, has 21 knots speed. The largest battleships thus far authorized are the Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia, for which contracts were let only recently, and which will each displace 32,600 tons. The Colorado class is to mount only eight 16-inch guns. The new battleships recommended by the General Board will represent an increase of 10 per cent in speed, 50 per cent in gun power, more than 50 per cent in machinery, and about 20 per cent in displacement.

These recommendations were submitted to Secretary Daniels only a week ago, and their characteristics were disclosed by Mr. Daniels while testifying today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The preliminary plans for these vessels—the largest, fastest, and most powerful believed to be in contemplation for any navy—have been completed. These plans have been prepared, not for the Colorado class authorized in the 1917 program but for Battleships Nos. 49, 50, and 51, for which appropriations are to be asked from Congress this Winter as part of the building program for the fiscal year 1918, representing the second installment of the three-year program adopted last August. Three more battleships will have to be authorized next Winter to complete this program, Nos. 52, 53, and 54, and these will be similar to Nos. 49, 50 and 51. As Large as Canal Will Take

These vessels will be about the largest that can be built for safe transit through the Panama Canal. The locks of that waterway, measuring 110 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, limit the size of American warships. These new battleships will each have a maximum beam of 100 feet. Whether intended to be so or not, they will likewise be an answer to the latest battleship designed for the Japanese Navy, a battleship larger, swifter, and more powerful than any built or authorized for the American Navy prior to Nos. 49, 50, and 51.

This powerful Japanese battleship was mentioned by Rear Admiral Badger of the General Board in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs last Friday. The Japanese ship, he said, would have a main battery of twelve 15-inch or 16-inch guns, against 12 14-inch guns on American battleships now building, and eight 16-inch guns for the four units of the Colorado class, authorized in August.

What the new type of American battleship, planned for Nos. 49, 50, and 51, means may be better grasped by comparing it with the type of Nos. 45 to 48. (the Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia,) for which contracts have just been let, as follows:

Class 45.
Displacement ..... 32,600 tons
Speed ..... 21 knots
Main battery ..... 8 16-inch guns
Caliber ..... 45
Arranged in ..... 4 turrets
Secondary battery ..... 22 5-inch guns
Antiaircraft guns ..... 4
Cost: Hull ..... \$11,500,000
Guns and armor ..... 9,000,000
Total ..... \$20,500,000
Class 49.
Displacement ..... 42,000 tons
Speed ..... 23 knots

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## Count Tolstoy, Reformer's Son, Flees New York



(Count Ilya Tolstoy)

This photograph of Count Ilya Tolstoy shows his striking resemblance to his great father, Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian writer and reformer. Count Tolstoy, who is touring America, says he has left New York because it is too hurried and feverish for him.

Main battery	12 16-inch guns
Caliber	50
Arranged in	4 turrets
Secondary battery	22 5-inch guns
Anti-aircraft guns	6
Cost:	
Hull	\$15,000,000
Guns and Armor	11,000,000
Total	\$26,000,000

### Government Contracts Delayed

Secretary Daniels advocated legislation which would compel steel companies and other private concerns to give preference to Government orders for military supplies. He will submit a new section for the pending Naval Appropriation bill for this purpose, in order to hasten battleship construction, which he declared was being delayed by commercial work both in the yards of private builders and in the steel plants.

The Secretary explained to the Naval Committee a statement in his annual report as to the delays encountered in getting the building program authorized by the last session under construction. He pointed out that no satisfactory bids had been received for the four battle cruisers of the 1917 program, nor any bids at all for three of the four scout cruisers. They were new types, but vitally necessary, in the opinion of the General Board, the Secretary said, and he added: "Every time we make a change and advancement in design, the ship builders want to stick to the old plans."

Mr. Daniels recommended abolition of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., and the establishment there of a marine barracks for a thousand men, the 168 prisoners to be sent to the prison ship Southery at Portsmouth. Mr. Daniels praised the services of Boatswain Hill, commanding the Southery, and approved a suggestion by Representative Roberts that he be made a Commander in the navy by act of Congress.

Extension of facilities for enlisted men to enter the Naval Academy was urged by the Secretary, but he disapproved of the suggestion for early graduation of midshipmen to fill vacancies in the service. He intimated that he might ask later that the pay of all enlisted men on first enlistment be raised to encourage recruiting.

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## SEE REAL WEAKNESS IN GERMANY'S OFFER

Prominent Englishmen Think Internal Troubles Dictated Chancellor's Move

### SAY BRITAIN CANNOT STOP

Sydenham And Garvin Sure Peace Made Now Would Not Endure

London, December 13.—Prominent Englishmen who have expressed their opinions of the German peace proffer to The New York Times correspondent are almost unanimous in saying that it can receive no serious consideration from the allied Governments. An exception is furnished in the contention of Philip Snowden, Socialist and pacifist, that the allies cannot afford to ignore or reject Germany's advances. Following are the views recorded:

Lord Sydenham, an authority on imperial defense—"In putting forward her vague proposal of peace Germany is apparently actuated, for one thing, by the wish to unite all peace parties, pacifists, and conscientious objectors, so as to bring pressure on the belligerent governments. The motive back of it is apparently the internal situation in Germany, which is evidently difficult. All the evidence coming from Germany is that she is in a bad way economically, and that her difficulties are increasing as the war goes on. From reliable information received here from Germany it appears that the poorer classes must be suffering from want of food, particularly in the small towns, where there is real privation."

"Before the Rumanian campaign there is no doubt that real depression over Germany's failure to win the war existed throughout the Empire. It needed something like the Rumanian victory to make possible the opportunity of the German Government to go before the world with an appeal for the cessation of hostilities. Without it Germany could not have raised her voice with any chance of being heard. So all the pressure was put on the Rumanian campaign, and at once Germany lets the world know she is for peace."

"The only possible answer that can be made to the German peace proposal is to recall the fact that the whole responsibility for the war rests with the Germans, and that the war must be fought out until the principles that opposed Germany's unparalleled barbarity prevail."

### Would Breed War, Says Garvin

J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer—"No final impressions can be stated until authentic details of

the German peace propositions are known. At present the German Chancellor's speech seems to mean the creation and the acceptance by the Allies of a vast pan-German empire which would dominate all nations of the old world. This is no basis for permanent peace but only for future war. Germany according to this program would have achieved a grand aggressive design with which she began this war. Further struggle for her command and world empire assuredly would follow sooner or later if the present suggestion put forward by the German Chancellor or anything like it were to be accepted."

"German militarism would be strengthened, not weakened, in Europe by comparison with its neighbors. Evils which have threatened humanity and civilization would not be overthrown but conserved. The upas tree, instead of being cut down, would be invigorated at the root."

"No terms such as these are possible or thinkable. The Allies must have security for a more just international order and for maintenance of peace. We never can lay down arms until these ends are obtained. We wage no war, as has often been suggested by the enemy, for the crushing of Germany as a nation. Nothing of the kind. Germany must accept in the world status of international equality no more and no less and must renounce any pretence of dominion and ascendancy over her neighbors."

### Snowden Urges Consideration

Philip Snowden, Socialist Member of Parliament, chief of the pacifist party—"Even assuming no terms are yet proposed, Von Bethmann Hollweg's statement, as far as it goes, puts the question of peace negotiations into a dominating position from which it cannot recede."

"Full responsibility rests on the Allies if they contemptuously reject this proposal. At least it is their duty to examine it and say whether it contains a possibility of bringing the war to an end on conditions that will be reasonable and, as far as possible, satisfactory to everybody."

"It will, I think, be a very great mistake if we place on this proposal the interpretation that it means the Central Powers feel they cannot hold out much longer. I do not think this will be a reasonable interpretation at all."

"This at least will come out of the proposal—the allied Governments will now be compelled to declare more definitely what are their objects in the war! their terms must be set forth not rhetorically but geographically."

### Thinks Germany Exhausted

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Liberal M. P., a native of Canada—"The view Britons will take of Germany's peace offer after the accession of

Lloyd George is that it is a bold bluff. Peace talk comes badly from the mouth of the German Chancellor, who considered the treaty with Belgium as a scrap of paper. Germany wants peace. She desires to get an armistice for the winter, so that she can further better her defense in the spring."

"Peace at the conclusion of this war will be dictated from London, and not Berlin. 'We have got to go on until Germany is beaten, and go on we will to the bitter end.' The Allies have not yet reached the maximum of their power in men or munitions, while Germany not only has but we think is exhausted and on the down grade. As to the essentials of war, in men and munitions, the Allies are better off, and Germany is worse off, than ever before. The fight must go on. Much as Britain wants peace she cannot give up now."

"Sir Jesse Boot, head of a great drug firm—"Great Britain is anxious for peace, but is not going to be blinded by Germany. The Chancellor's efforts are now only a confession of Germany's weakness and cannot be taken seriously by Britain and her allies. We shall have to wait before making peace until Germany is driven back from France. It is going to take time, and it is going to involve a big sacrifice, but not before then can we think of peace. We are slowly getting on, and we are going further with it. The majority of British opinion, without a shadow of doubt, is for pushing the war on. They don't want the Government to let up. All will be back of the Lloyd George Government in the relentless prosecution of the war to a victorious end."

Dr. Ronald M. Burrows, Principal of King's College, London—"The tone of the Kaiser's telegram makes it wildly impossible that the terms of peace will be such as the Allies will accept. It is a heavy responsibility to reject overtures for a peace which we all so much desire, but it is one which the Allies will almost certainly have to take."

"We deny that the German combination is victorious in every encounter this year with the armies of the Allies. It has been defeated at Verdun, in Galicia on the Carso, and on the Somme."

"Owing to lack of co-ordination between the four great Allies, a lack which we deplore but after all only witnesses the fact that they are not the slaves of any one member of the group, as her allies are of Germany, Mackensen and Falkenhayn have enable to concentrate on little Rumania. If that is Germany's claim to victory and the basis of her peace terms, there is, I fear, little chance that we can consider them."

## FUKUDA TALKS 'RELATIONS'

If There's Trouble, Will Be America's Fault, He Says

San Francisco, January 3.—Lieut-General Fukuda of the Japanese army and Baron Togo, member of the Japanese House of Peers, sailed for Japan on the Korea Maru today. General Fukuda has received cordial receptions from United States Army officials during his visit in this country. Speaking before his departure General Fukuda said that the relations between Japan and the United States will always be peaceful unless the United States provokes Japan with a war.—Asahi.

## TO DROP MURDER CASE

Legal Steps in Rasputin Killing May Discontinued

Petrograd, January 4.—It is reported that legal proceedings in connection with the murder of the monk Rasputin, who was found dead in the River Neva yesterday, will be discontinued shortly on the ground that the killing was undertaken in self-defence. Persons hitherto subjected to domiciliary arrest have already been released.—Asahi.

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## SEES A TRADE WAR AHEAD FOR AMERICA

James Keeley Says Britain Will Put Millions To Work When War Ends  
**CONFlict WILL BE KEEN**  
Tariff Commission Needed, He Urges, If America Is To Be Ready

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—James Keeley, editor of The Chicago Herald, this morning prints this open letter addressed to the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States:

"Two words, 'Too Late,' are engraved on the tombstone of the Asquith Ministry. Justly or unjustly, the late Government that conducted England's share in the war was accused of being 'too late' on the battlefield, in the workshop, in the realm of diplomacy, in operations on the sea, in matters of legislation, in the conservation of the food supplies of the nation, in clamping the lid on riotous expenditures for luxuries, in every and each phase of protective national existence and belligerent operation. So it died because debate and procrastination strangled effort.

"Less than a year ago Lloyd George, today practically a dictator in England, made his memorable 'too late' speech. His warning has taken nearly twelve months to sink into the British mind and arouse it to action.

"Today his war council of five is in effect a national committee of safety. The men who know, the men responsible for the movement which swept the 'debating club' out of existence, so called it before it was born. They think, they hope, that the nation's problem has been solved.

"Next summer a bugle call will tell the story. This year 100,000 English cavalrymen sat on horseback of the Somme waiting for 'charge.' Instead the trumpets sounded 'dismount.' The British Tommies hadn't broken through.

"And to the south a corps de chasse of French similarly listened for the signal that would drive spurs into horse flanks and send the penons of France through shattered German lines. But the bugles sounded no such note.

"Next summer these men will mount again and the bugles will tell the tale—whether procrastination, despite delayed effort, has done its deadly work.

### Sees Trade Conflict for Us

"America is not at war, but it faces commercial conflict when the reservoirs of blood in Europe have been drained of their last drop or when victory or a military stalemate cause the nations to lay down their arms.

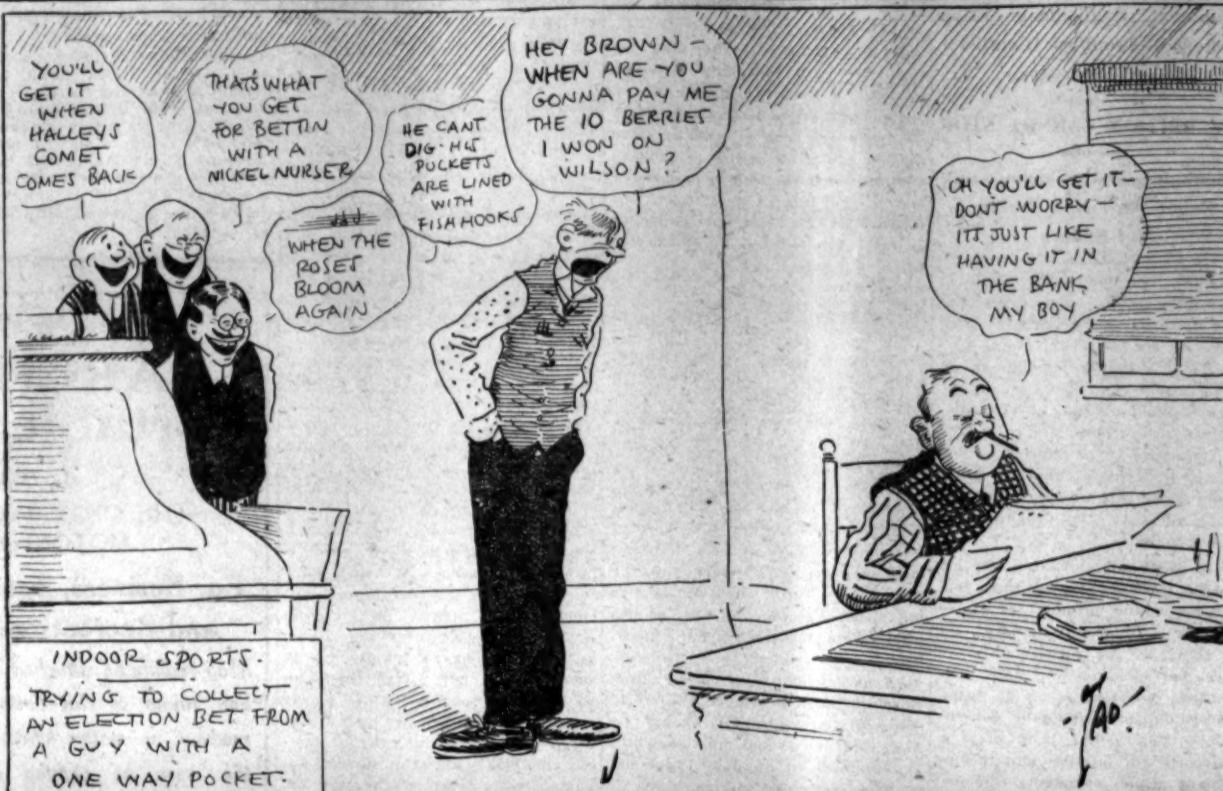
"As I pointed out in a cable I sent from London shortly before I sailed for home, American business in competition for world trade, and home trade, is going to have a battle for existence, when the hands that today are fondling rifle stocks and tossing hand grenades and pointing cannon muzzles once more grasp the plow handle and the tool. England may have stumbled in conducting war; it is not asleep in the marts of trade. It is a new commercial and manufacturing England, alive, alert, efficient, and bent on conquest.

"When the war ends an army of 8,000,000 war workers, including soldiers, will be demobilized. This mighty force, nearly half the wage earning population of the United Kingdom and of which nearly seven-eighths are men, will be the industrial army with which England will fight her trade battles.

"Already plans are under discussion for the transfer from the service of slaughter to that of commerce. Peace, either on the battlefield, or around a council table, will, in three months, throw out of employment between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 munition workers. Half a million of these are women. To day

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



off the other 5,000,000, it is estimated, will take several years.

"The joint committee on labor problems after the war is studying this gigantic question and has made a number of suggestions which probably will be carried into effect. To those whose services must be summarily dispensed with there will be given a month's wages, a railroad ticket home and, if no employment is obtained for a year, he or she is to receive 'unemployed benefit'—in other words, a certain sum, based on earning capacity, each week.

"But (and it is an important but) the plan doesn't end there. The Government will be urged to turn itself into an employment agency and obtain positions for these workers. And the Government is a way to be a large employer of commercial labor. Its money (millions and millions of dollars) has been placed in the development of industries which Great Britain, through sloth and other causes, has allowed to become exclusive possessions of competitor nations. It is into these great works (works that will be fostered by a protective tariff until they are strong enough to walk alone) that hundreds of thousands of these men will go.

"And England will not have to erect factories and build or import machinery. She has them now thoroughly equipped, skillfully and efficiently operated.

### Calls for a Tariff Commission

"And what are we doing in America to meet this new competition? Are we to remain deaf and blind? Are we to ignore the certain application of the principle of protection to part of England's commerce? Is there no significance in Australia's determination to adopt a graded protective tariff when the war ends, a tariff that provides free trade for the home country and fellow-colonies, a reasonable tariff for neutrals and a tariff for enemies?

"Are American business men, American manufacturers, American mechanics, American laboring men to be sent into the conflict as unarmed and ill-prepared as was the army of England when it met the thoroughly organized, businesslike, and efficient forces of Germany?

"One paramount duty confronts this nation at this moment. Its immediate execution is on the shoulders of President Wilson; its subsequent developments lies with Congress and the business men of America.

"Appoint the tariff commission, Mr. President, and appoint it at once.

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been partially done through the establishment of the Kingdom of Poland as a rampart against Russian pressure; but this is not enough, as East Prussia cannot be sufficiently protected by Poland alone. It is, therefore, not possible to surrender Courland, nor the Government of Suwalki, and parts of Lithuania up to the line of the Niemen.

"The German western frontier as it was created by the Congress of Vienna has been a great injustice and misfortune for the German people. It has been gradually corrected by the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine and the territories bordering on the North Sea between Holland and Denmark. The time has now come for a further rectification of this frontier by the absorption of Luxembourg.

"As for Belgium, Germany has no wish to saddle herself with the Wal-

loons, and the Flemish part of the country must also remain outside the German frontiers; but measures must be taken to prevent the line of the Meuse from being, as Lord Kitchener said, the true frontier of England.

"For the economic protection of Germany, this country being rich in coal, but poor in iron, the possession of the Basin of Brie is a necessity for national reasons. The rest of the French territories have no interest for Germans, except a pledge which the French have to redeem."

"As regards the position of Germany outside of Europe, colonial possessions are indispensable for her as a world power. These could be easily obtained, the Munich editor says, in return for the district now in German hands, as well as an adequate financial compensation for the expenses of the war.

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SHANGHAI

London, December 13.—In view of the coming application of new German peace proposals, The Daily Chronicle quotes an article in the inspired Munich Neueste Nachrichten, which, discussing the "absolute minimum of fresh acquisitions necessary for the security of the German Empire," says:

"Germany has always been exposed to political isolation by the rest of Europe, owing to its geographical position. This hemming in is the natural consequence of this position, and must be looked upon as certain to continue also in the future. All that Germany can do is to make her defensive line stronger than it has been before and annex such territories as necessary, both for this purpose and for her economic independence.

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**SPORT-Latest News of Athletic World-GOSSIP****PORTER RETAINS TITLE  
IN FINAL CONTEST FOR  
BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP**

G. M. P. Remedios Gives Him  
Very Close Game; Closing  
Score Is 1,000 To 894

**FIRST HALF ENDS 500-496**

**Winner Makes 70 and 68, Loser's  
Best 55; Highest Averages  
Yet at 10.4 and 9.3**

Coat on and cigarette in mouth, C. W. Porter won the final of the billiard championship once more at the Masonic Hall last night when, on the stroke of eleven o'clock, he ran out on a nicely left winning hazard at 1,000-894 against G. M. P. Remedios.

It was the finest final ever seen in Shanghai, especially before dinner when the first session ended 500-496, a difference of four points after exactly two hours play. Porter was ahead even then though the game at one time stood Remedios 480, Porter 438. Porter then evened up with a 42-480 all. Remedios turned in a 16 and Porter demonstrated his superiority by an unfinished 20, which left the spectators wondering if he was to walk away from his opponent in the second session.

But the second half was almost as good as the first and the loser is to be congratulated on a very plucky game.

At the session before dinner there was not a very large attendance. Remedios went ahead at the start and with a 37 and a few other breaks had the score standing at 67-11 when Porter went to the table for the biggest break of the game—a seventy—and the score stood, 81-67. Porter leading. Thereafter it was a ding-dong struggle right to dinner-time, the score standing 100-98 (Remedios leading), 200-183 (Remedios leading), 305-282 (Porter leading) and 415-336 (Porter leading). Following his seventy, Porter put on a 68 while Remedios' best was a 55.

After dinner the number of spectators increased considerably and the game was closely followed. Both men were absolutely at the top of their form and nothing was given away in the second session, the finish being reached in well under two hours. It was a splendid exhibition of billiards. Porter put on a very useful 43 at a critical stage and led 605-533. From that point he never lost ground and though Remedios, with two 29's, reached the same street at 624-621, he never got level though he got within a point at 640-629. Porter then put up a 42 break and following on with 22, 33, and 28 led by over a hundred at 769-646. After that stage Remedios failed to make up ground and a lovely 64 by the champion made another win certain when the totals stood 894-758.

Both men played lovely billiards throughout but Porter excelled in his judgment of the strength of the table and in his wonderful playing for position in which departments, of course, there is not his like in amateur Shanghai.

The breaks over twenty were:

Porter:—76, 24, 20, 41, 30, 68, 24, 49, 42, 45, 43, 42, 22, 33, 28, 26, 21, 64, and 27.

Remedios:—30, 55, 36, 37, 31, 24, 43, 23, 22, 29, 41, 30, 34, 26, 23.

Porter's average:—10.4.

Remedios' average:—9.3.

At the close of the game Capt. E. I. M. Barrett presented the cups to the winner and runner-up, on behalf of the Billiard Association. They had never seen, he said, a better exhibition of billiards. He could not help congratulating the loser on his very plucky and excellent fight. Thanks were due to Messrs. H. E. Gibson (who also refereed) and W. S. Campbell for the evening's arrangements and he was glad to say they expected to send £100 to the Shanghai Wounded Fund as the result of the competition.

**SWEDISH EXERCISES  
AT THE ROWING CLUB**

A very interesting and complete course in Swedish "Setting Up" Exercises is being given by Mr. Thompson, of the U.S.S. Wilmington, at the Shanghai Rowing Club Gymnasium every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 6 p.m. These exercises should be of special interest to business men who do not wish to go in for the more strenuous games. That they are also good training for games is evidenced by the keen interest taken in them by quite a few of the younger members.

**Basketball**

The basketball team of the U.S.S. Helena will meet picked men from the Shanghai Rowing Club, at the boathouse gymnasium today at 6 o'clock, and a good game is looked forward to as the S.R.C. men are now quite up in the science of basketball.

The S.R.C. have organised a league among the members, and matches have been fixed for Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, starting from January 19. So far four teams have entered, consisting of "Suncheong" (Andersen Meyer and Co's men), "Jiangdaws" (local boys), "Deluge" (Fire Brigade) and the Giants. Two games will be played each of those evenings, the first commencing at 6 o'clock, and the other at 6.45 p.m.

The following is the schedule of dates:

Friday, January 19: 6.00 p.m.—Giants vs. Jiangdaws.

Monday, January 22: 6.00 p.m.—Suncheong vs. Jiangdaws.

Wednesday, January 24: 6.00 p.m.—Deluge vs. Giants.

Friday, January 26: 6.00 p.m.—Giants vs. Suncheong.

Wednesday, January 31: 6.00 p.m.—Suncheong vs. Deluge.

Friday, February 2: 6.00 p.m.—Deluge vs. Giants.

Monday, February 5: 6.00 p.m.—Deluge vs. Jiangdaws.

Wednesday, February 7: 6.00 p.m.—Giants vs. Suncheong.

Beside the above league matches it is hoped to arrange games between the S.R.C. men and the other local basketball teams, which will be played on the Club court at 9 o'clock.

**S.V.C. League**

The last game of the S.V.C. league series will be played off at the Town Hall this evening, when B. Co. meets the Athletics.

**Red Sox vs. Wilmington**

Tonight at 6.30 at Town Hall, the Red Sox will meet the Wilmington. Wilmington takes the place of the Helena team, which is to play at the Rowing Club.

**Shipping Bulletins**

According to Capt. H. Yajima, of the S. M. R. Co.'s Dally-Shanghai liner Kobe Maru, the port of Shanghai became frozen over during the intense cold. Telegraphic advices received from Tsingtao are that the arrival of vessels at the wharves has been rendered quite difficult by the ice-floes in the harbor.

The s.s. Nissel Maru, 2,250 tons, has been encased for a time in the conveyance of saltpetre from Chilean ports to New Orleans, Louisiana, under foreign charter and made her first visit to that port on April 27 last. She was the first merchant steamer to enter New Orleans flying the Japanese flag, and was accorded a hearty reception. Moreover she was given a handsome wreath of flowers by the Pilots' Association of that port. On the expiry of the term of her charter, she left homeward bound for Japan, via Panama and San Francisco.

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bound for Japan, via Panama and

San Francisco.

The owners of the late s.s. Hankaku Maru have put the s.s. Fusiharu Maru, 1,300 tons, on the run as a substitute for the shipwrecked vessel.

The s.s. Seiton Maru, 3,550 tons,

which was torpedoed and sunk by a

German submarine off Gibralter on

the 4th inst., was chiefly engaged in

a service between England and

Australia under charter of Messrs.

Mitchellcot and Co., London, by

whom she had been taken up for a

time charter last May for one year.

Later she was transferred to a

service between London and Man-

seilles, carrying ammunition, Cardiff coal, etc. She was built in England in 1886.

"We work hard, Mr. Chairman, but we also play. Even during the

**Public School For Chinese****Twelfth Annual Speech Day**

The great hall at the Public School for Chinese in Elgin and Cunningham Roads was filled to overflowing with a large audience of pupils, parents and friends on the occasion of the twelfth annual speech day and distribution of prizes which took place yesterday evening.

The air was taken by Mr. Edward J. Ezra, Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, who was accompanied by Mrs. Ezra. On the platform also were Messrs. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, A. S. P. White-Cooper, H. Phillips, H. P. M. Consal, G. S. Foster Kemp (Head Master), H. F. Jones, T. G. Baile, W. A. Hearn and the other members of the teaching staff.

The program was one of exceeding interest and showed how the pupils are taught to speak fluent English and to sing good English songs. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Neil Mathewson, Miss M. L. Barber (Assistant Mistress), Mr. A. E. S. Thompson and the Head Master, and Mr. H. E. Jones acted as conductor. The voices of the 400 pupils blended well and were supported by the pianoforte and organs. It is a very rare thing to hear such a fine volume of sound in Shanghai.

The Head Master's report was as follows:

"I am going to begin my report by paying a tribute to the splendid work done by the teachers of both the English and the Chinese Departments.

On the English side we are, as last year, without the services of Mr. S. Rayner who is still serving his King in East Africa but those who are left have worked with enthusiasm, and the year has been one of the pleasantest in the history of the School.

"In September Mr. L. C. Healey left the School to become senior assistant master at the Ellis Kadoorie Public School, and Mr. W. A. Hearn, B. A., an old Chefoo School boy, was engaged. Mr. Yuan Su, a former pupil, and a graduate of St. John's University has also joined the staff on the English side, and we have at present a staff of seventeen to teach 400 boys.

"In addition to the ordinary work of the School, the English Masters have given regular lectures in Psychology, School Method and Phonetics to the Chinese teachers of English, and criticism lessons have been held.

These Normal classes are intended to take the place of the professional training which every well qualified teacher should have, but which the majority in China cannot obtain, for the simple reason that there are insufficient training colleges for teachers.

"As regards the work of the English Department, special attention has

been given to the correct pronunciation of English, but in the case of pupils who have had so-called "lessons" in English "from ill-qualified teachers, before entering the School, the task of purifying the pronunciation has been extremely difficult, and this is where the use of phonetics is most valuable.

"We greatly prefer to admit boys

who know English at all, for then

we have, in sporting terms, a fair

start. Miss Barber, who has charge

of the small boys in the Preparatory

and Primary schools, has allowed the

children to learn English in Chinese

and that has not offend the ear,

and we are fortunate in having Chinese teachers of English who really can speak English.

"In the Chinese Department a Debating Society has been formed to encourage the use of spoken Mandarin. Meetings have been held on the third Friday in each month and the debates are conducted in the Chinese language. The actual discussion is hardly up to English parliamentary standard, but the Society is doing what was intended, and we trust that when Dr. Hopkins

Rees again examines our pupils for the Hongkong University Examinations he will find them able to use the language even better than last July.

"We work hard, Mr. Chairman, but we also play. Even during the

vacation period we have

had many trips to the country

and to the coast.

"The school has been well

equipped with new furniture

and the building is in excellent

condition. The school has

been well received by the

Chinese public and we are

very pleased with the

response we have had to our

work. We have had many

visitors from all parts of

China and we are

very pleased with the

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reversed in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 17, 1917

Compulsory Military Service In

The United States

THAT the United States is soon to have Compulsory Military Service seems assured. The sentiment of the nation favors it, and a bill formulated in response to this sentiment has been introduced in Congress and is now being studied. Leading newspapers in America have been urging the matter upon the attention of Congress and the people for many months. The New York Times on December 14, several weeks before the introduction of the bill, dealt with the facts and motives back of the movement as follows:

The movement for universal military training is taking form and gaining strength in every part of the United States. The prospect is good now for early Congressional legislation to this end. Last year Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon introduced in the Senate his bill for general training, but it was treated as an academic subject and direct debate upon the question was avoided. It cannot be avoided much longer. The temper of the people cannot be ignored. Military authorities have been of one mind on this subject for some years, but the experimental use of the National Guard for strenuous border service has aroused the people of this country, as the advice of technical experts could never arouse them, to the necessity for the establishment of a citizen soldierly on a fair basis.

The only fair basis is common service. Every able-bodied man in every State should be prepared to do his share in training for the defense of the nation. The Sacramento Bee declares that it is "incumbent upon those who have the knowledge and the conviction, as demonstrated by ballots under the auspices of the National Association for Military Training all over the country, to impress President Wilson with their earnestness in the matter of practical preparedness, and particularly as to universal training, that he will change his present apparent attitude of lack of sympathy therewith and make it a part of his Congressional program."

Most of the militiamen who answered the President's call last June, and were found physically fit for service, have performed their arduous duties well, but the knowledge of each that while he was toiling at his military job for weary months 500 or more other men who should be equally liable for national service under the law were pursuing their ordinary vocations or leading leisurely lives has naturally produced a feeling of discontent. Secretary Garrison's plan for a continental army was a step toward universal service, as he clearly indicated in his last report. The militia provision of the Hay bill was intended as a barrier to the institution of universal service. It has turned out to be an obstacle which must be removed before our preparations for national defense can be made effective. We are not preparing for war, but for the avoidance of war. With a navy strong enough to guard our coasts, an army recruited to the moderate strength to which a permanent military establishment in a republic must be limited, and a trained citizenry inspired with the sense of national duty, it is not likely that war will be forced upon us, but we cannot afford to take chances. Without means of defense in this crisis of the world's

affairs we should be in a hopeless condition.

The institution of universal military training, which was always in the minds of the founders of the Republic, is now favored by the press and in civilian citizens throughout the country. In Boston, Chicago, Denver, Omaha, and on the Pacific Coast the matter has been considered gravely, and kept in the public mind. In Kansas City the movement is strongly supported by The Times and Star. In Spokane, Wash., The Spokesman-Review has been arguing in favor of the system for a full year, and its able arguments, founded on a comprehensive study of the Swiss and Australian systems, have been widely copied. The Pacific States are strongly in favor of an equitable distribution of military duty. In many of their schools and colleges military science is taught. While the system of compulsory training would scarcely be extended to the regular army and the navy, there can be no doubt that its institution would tend to fill the quota of both branches. There is no lack of hardy young men in this country to whom a military or naval career would strongly appeal if its advantages could be made clear to them. The recruiting officers of the army and navy have failed, to be sure, as Secretaries Baker and Daniels both admit, but that proves merely that the best methods have not been employed.

### Topics In Brief

Wilson's peace appears to be raging in Santo Domingo again.—*Boston Transcript*.

It is hard to get into "Who's Who" by the "Here's How" route.—*Charlotte (N. C.) News*.

The most welcome form of war relief would be that from war itself.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

As between Villista bandits and Carranzista, *de facto*, the United States occupies a position of malevolent neutrality.—*Kansas City Star*.

Germans Open Ghent University—Newspaper Headline. Of course there will be a course in international law.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

The resourceful married woman doesn't have to wait for Mr. Ford to give her a man's pay.—*Boston Transcript*.

### Open Windows An Ancient Bogey

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

There must be some reason why the average citizen, while knowing and conceding the manifold hygienic advantages of fresh air, still shows such a bloodthirsty determination to keep all windows in his immediate vicinity shut tight.

It may be good for other people, but no drafts for him!

It is no manner of use telling him that drafts are not dangerous. Everybody with sense knows that drafts cause colds and pneumonia and rheumatism. His grandmother taught him that fifty years ago; besides he once sat in a draft for 35 seconds himself when he was chock full and running over with influenza bugs and just ready to break out with them and that draft gave him nearly his "death of cold" within six hours.

That settles the matter for him to all time and eternity. Doctors and other "scientific" theorists may tell him that drafts have nothing whatever to do with pneumonia or rheumatism and very little with colds till they are black in the face, but they won't faze him—he knows!

Also, perhaps, it may be ruefully confessed, one reason for the slow progress of the open window gospel has been the extreme and enthusiastic attitude of some of us fresh air fiends. It is not absolutely necessary to sit continually in a draft in order to get reasonably fresh air. This standard, like the cold morning bath, is ideal for those who can learn to like it, but is not one of the indispensable conditions of the hygienic plan of salvation. When it comes to curing a consumptive or saving the life of a patient with lobar pneumonia there is nothing else which will take its place, but it is perhaps a little

"Too bright and good."

For human nature's daily food," and too high a counsel of perfection for poor, weak comfort-loving average humans.

If a room is kept comfortably cool and free from smell, in other words, free from "stuffiness," the air in it is fresh enough for most practical purposes. It is not necessary for either life or health that we should have so many hundred quarts of new air per hour for the consumption of every individual in a room, as we at one time thought. Nay, even second-hand air can be consumed several times over without immediate and noticeable injurious effects, unappetizing as it sounds and far from hygienically ideal as it is. This, undoubtedly, is one reason why the average man or woman

### Prophecy of A Japanese Astrologer

The End of the War Between August and November.  
Another Great War in 1930—Japan's Crisis in 1920

The world has found a twentieth century astrologer in the person of a Japanese educationist, astronomer and mathematician. Mr. Yusuke Kumamoto, ex-Director of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School who has held several government and academic positions, takes a great interest in astrology and has made many interesting prophecies. He is said to have prophesied the present European war in 1912. Writing in the new year number of the Jutsugyo-no-Nippon (Industrial Japan) he has made a very sensational prophecy concerning the end of the present great war, as well as the event of second war and a disaster to fall on this country.

Mr. Kumamoto prophesies that the present world conflict will end between August and November of 1917. About August Germany will begin to succumb and the Allied armies will appear at the gates of Berlin by November. Germany has always been preparing for conquest but she has never made provisions against defeat. Once defeated, she will be able to make no stand against the Allied attacks.

The present European war was prophesied in St. John's Revelations. A beast with seven heads and ten crowns upon them, which is described in the celebrated book in the New Testament, is in Mr. Kumamoto's opinion the Kaiser himself. The ten crowns mean ten monarchies or dukes composing the German Empire while the seven heads are none other than the seven kings of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

The beast is represented in the book as running about the world for three days and a half, but since a day in the Heaven means a year on earth, this prophesies the continuance of the present war for three years and a half, during which time Germany is destined to devastate the world with her inhuman force. The Revelation states that Satan was given power to act for 42 months. All these statements indicate that the present war will continue 42 months, or in other words the war will end between August and November of this year, says Mr. Kumamoto.

As for the peace conference, Mr. Kumamoto says that it will be held at Copenhagen or Paris and that the conference will be prolonged owing to difference among the Allies on both sides.

Finally Spain, the Netherlands and other neutral powers will step in to mediate among the belligerents,

offers such a dogged and obstinate passive resistance to the open window and constant currents of air idea. So far as his rather limited powers of observation have gone, warm, close air has never done any obvious or noticeable harm, while he is absolutely convinced that cold air in the form of a draft or "exposure" has.

If we can't get ideal conditions we must get the best we can. If the average man will not "stand for" the best quality of air, a constant current, on account of his hatred of the drafts involved, we must try to arrange for as wholesome and breathable a supply of second-best air as possible.

In street cars and railroad cars, for instance, where an open window means a strong and often disagreeable draft upon those within its line of fire, much may be done to freshen the air up to good second-hand standards by systematically throwing open both doors and as many windows as possible at the end of every run of a street car, and once every half hour at some convenient stop in trains.

Most street cars in Wintertime are kept tightly closed all round in order to conserve every particle of the precious heat, well-nigh as hermetically sealed as if they believed in a veritable pestilence would come in with every breath of fresh air, or as if they were expecting to run through a poison-gas cloud in the way zone.

Occasionally a ventilator up in the top will be cautiously edged open a miserly fraction of an inch or so on the side away from the wind, but generally the heat and stink—there is no other word for it—which they accumulate during their first four or five hours' run and keep adding to all the rest of the day is something appalling. Instead of flushing out at the end of their run, you see at the waiting room end an eager mob of new passengers pouring in at the rear door right on the very heels of the old ones as they stream out at the front. While at the far end of the run, the moment the last passenger has left the car, the conductor and motorman slam tight both doors and any chink of window which a careless passenger may have left open, throw their legs upon the seats and proceed to have a good rest in warmth and comfort until the time comes to start back—and, from their point of view, who can blame them?

Turkey will be completely subjugated before Germany is defeated; she cannot escape from ruin. Russia will try to procure the passage of the Dardanelles by all means. Poland will be restored to Russia with the assurance that she will be allowed self-government. Belgium will demand from Germany an indemnity sufficient to regain her former prosperity, and the will again grow to be a prosperous country.

As for France, she will be restored Alsace and Lorraine, to regain which has been the cherished object of the French for a long time. She will also regain the iron-mines in those districts, which have provided the main means by which

### Japan In 1916

(Herald of Asia)

The year 1916 will remain a memorable landmark in the history of Japan's development in financial, economic and political spheres. The promise faintly indicated in the previous year of Japan's emergence as a creditor nation at the end of the war was confirmed by the rapid accumulation of capital during the twelve months just ended. Exactly how much capital was newly added, remains to be ascertained. But considering that the excess of exports according to official returns amounted to \$36 million yen in round numbers, it is permissible to assume that the actual balance of our foreign trade in our favor was over \$60 million yen.

As we explained recently in these columns, the value of exports in the official trade returns do not include freightage, insurance and other incidental outlays which are represented in the value of imports. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the official figures for exports by at least 20 per cent. Corrected in this way, the total exports for 1916 amount to 1,419 million yen, while the imports stand at 796 million yen, the balance in our favor being \$63 million yen. Apart from this, at least 150 million yen must have been added to our stock of capital by remittances from the Japanese living abroad, the spendings of foreign visitors in the country, and the earnings of our merchant ships plying between foreign ports in all quarters of the world. Finally, an enormous increase has been observable in the profits of domestic trade, although trustworthy data are not yet forthcoming for attempting even a rough estimate of the increase of capital accruing from this source.

The result of this remarkable increase in the volume of our capital, was an extraordinary prosperity in our industrial world. The nominal capital of the new undertakings of various kinds organised during the eleven months up to the end of November, 1916, amounted to \$48,000,000 yen, which shows an increase of 256,000,000 yen over the figures for 1915 and 298,000,000 yen over those for 1914. The actual amount of capital paid up on account of these new enterprises last year, was \$243,000,000 yen, being an increase of about 100 per cent over the figures for the previous year.

What is, however, most satisfactory about the new investments last year is not their volume, but the nature of the enterprises to which they were principally devoted. We find that out of a dozen principal groups of industries, the chemical industry heads the list in point of the amount of money invested. The sudden stoppage of supplies from Germany which had formerly enjoyed a monopoly in many of the chemicals indispensable to industrial processes gave a unique chance to our chemical experts, who have since proved themselves equal to the occasion by succeeding in devising methods of manufacturing nearly all of the stuffs for which we have hitherto been dependent upon European suppliers.

The powerful stimulus necessary has thus given to our scientific experts for the exercise of their inventive ability, will bear very important fruits not only in the field of industry but in the domain of our scientific thought. The achievement so far secured has infused into our men of science a healthy spirit of independence and self-reliance. They have been emancipated from the blighting effect of a self-debasing veneration which has too often marked their attitude toward their Western masters. The same welcome phenomenon of self-consciousness is also noticeable among the followers of the medical science, who, suddenly cut off from all communion with their wonted sources of inspiration and guidance, realised for the first time the importance and value of self-instruction and independent thinking.

Though to a lesser extent and in a more indefinite manner, the same process of national awakening is taking place in the sphere of politics. In moments of indiscriminate admiration for European political institutions, our political reformers have been apt to ignore the fact that those institutions are only the means and not the ends of political progress. They also very often forget that the institutions that have grown up under the peculiar atmosphere and circumstances of European history do not necessarily fit the peculiar requirements of our political growth which is conditioned by centuries of our national experience under a system of government unique in the history of mankind. One of the Occidental institutions to which extravagant importance is attached by

these unthinking reformers, is government by party. They write and speak as though they think that this is the very end and goal of political progress. Their theory has been very vigorously disseminated during the past ten years, and recently it looked as if their ambition was on the point of realisation. But the gross mismanagement of the Empire's foreign and domestic affairs by the Okuma Government, which was the closest approximation to a party government, over attempted in this country, coincident with the disastrous failures of similar institutions in some European countries as demonstrated by the course of the present war, began to open the eyes of the intelligent section of the public to the important fact that it is a fatal mistake to try to force the growth of political systems divorced from the actual needs of the people and not

in consonance with the peculiar bent of the national political development. The strength of this national awakening that took form and shape last year has been strikingly demonstrated by the rebuff which the public has given to the frantic attempts of the Kensei-ka leaders to stir up popular prejudices against what they call clan and bureaucratic influences. We do not mean to say that government by party will not be brought into actual existence in this country; nor do we maintain that it is against the letter or spirit of the Constitution. We, however, emphatically hold that according to our experience, such a system of government is not fitted to the present stage of our political development. Such a government would be particularly unfitted to guide the country's destiny in this present important juncture of its history.



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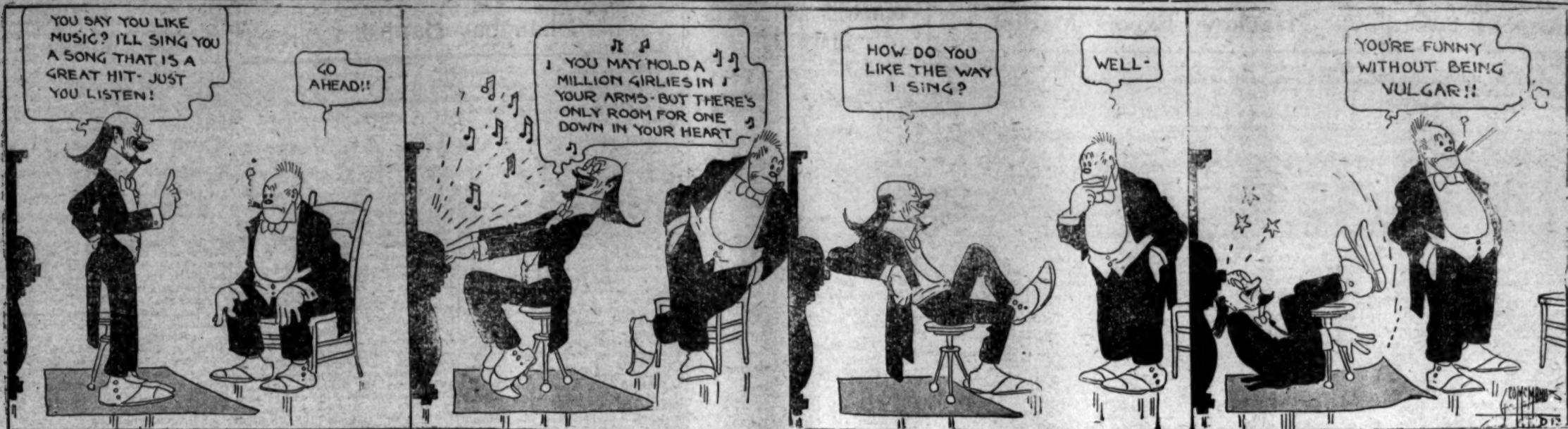
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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## Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six persons unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

**Blushing Apples With Orange Sauce**  
Core six Jonathan apples without paring. Cook slowly in boiling water until tender but not broken. Turn apples while cooking. Lift from water with skimmer, carefully remove skins. Scrape red pulp from skins and replace the pulp on opposite sides of apples. Reduce water in which apples were cooked to one cupful. Add one cupful of sugar, the juice of one large orange, and grating of rind to flavor. Boil five minutes. Arrange apples in serving dish, pour over syrup, chill and serve with whipped cream.

**Chinese Rarebit**  
One cupful boiled rice, 4 well-beaten eggs, 4 tablespoons milk, 2 table-

spoonfuls butter, 1½ teaspoonfuls salt, 1 teaspoonful Worcester sauce, ¼ teaspoonful pepper, 1 cupful cheese.

Sauté the rice in butter, add the eggs with the milk, and cook slowly. When nearly thick enough add salt and pepper, Worcester sauce, and the cheese grated. Just allow the cheese to melt. The mixture should be of the consistency of thin scrambled eggs. Serve on toast or crackers.

**Pepper Nuts**  
Three eggs, 2 cupfuls brown sugar, 2 cupfuls flour, 1 box seedless raisins, 1 cupful nuts, ½ teaspoonful black pepper, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful soda, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, little citron.

Beat egg whites and yolks separately, then together; add sugar and beat. Sift spices and soda together and add to sugar and eggs. Then add flour sifted with baking powder and salt, and then the raisins, nuts and citron rolled in a little flour. Add more flour if needed; the dough should be stiff. Drop from teaspoon and bake in moderate oven. These will keep indefinitely.

**Shredded Dates**  
Fill individual glass dishes with dates that have been stoned and shredded, mixing in a few bits of candied ginger. Pour into the dishes enough sweet milk almost to cover the dates, and set in the ice-chest to chill for an hour or two. Before serving, put a little freshly whipped cream on top of each dish. This is an excellent nursery dessert.

**Candied Squash**  
One dozen large pieces squash, 1

cupful brown sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, salt.

Place squash in casserole, sprinkle with salt, cover with the brown sugar and butter, bake in a moderate oven twenty to thirty minutes, turning once or twice.

## Dishes Made Of Corn

MAUD E. HAYES of Connecticut writes to the New York Sun as follows:

Last Saturday I was judge at a corn show held at the annual meeting of the New London County Improvement Association in Norwich, Conn. Thinking you might be interested in the direct uses of corn as food for humans as well as its indirect uses, I am sending you a list of the fifteen food products exhibited by one housekeeper, Miss Mabel Hagberg. This exhibit won first prize and each item of it was most palatable:

1. Rhode Island johnnycake.
2. Baked corncake.
3. Baked johnnycake.
4. Corn fritters.
5. South Carolina cornmeal bread.
6. Cornmeal muffins.
7. Old fashioned steamed corn bread.
8. Cornmeal ginger bread.
9. Corn relish.
10. Canned corn.
11. Canned corn.
12. Cornstarch blanc mange.
13. Cornmeal mush.
14. Baked Indian pudding.
15. Cornmeal doughnuts.

Other collections included popped corn, old style hulled corn, corn soup, corn chowder, hominy and fish cakes. May I call the attention of your readers to a valuable collection of recipes published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmer's Bulletin No. 565 entitled "Corn Meal as a Food"? This may be obtained free of charge by any one interested in the subject.

MAUD E. HAYES,  
State Home Demonstration Leader,  
Connecticut  
STORES, Conn., December 7.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

### Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 16, 1917.	
<b>MONEY AND BULLION</b>	
Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 82% = Tls. 1.21 @ 72.1-1.68 Tls.	
Max. Dollars: Market rate.. 71.75	
Shai Gold Bars: 978 troy.. —	
Ba Silver .....	—
Copper Cash .....	1750
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 8/5=Tls. 5.55	
Exch. @ 72.1=Mex. \$ 8.11	
Peking Bar .....	Tls. 314
Native Interest .....	.03
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver .....	36.1
Bank rate of discount .....	6%
Market rate of discount:-	
3 m-s. .... %	
4 m-s. .... %	
6 m-s. .... %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London .. Fr. 27.81	
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476.25	
Consols .....	—
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London .....	T.T. 8.5
London .....	Demand 3.5%
India (nominal) T.T. 248.44	
Paris .....	T.T. 475
Paris .....	Demand 475.52
New York .....	T.T. 81.4
New York .....	Demand 81.5%
Hongkong (nominal) T.T. 70	
Japan .....	T.T. 62.2%
Batavia .....	T.T. 198
Banks Buying Rates	
London .....	4 m-s. Cds. 3.6%
London .....	4 m-s. Dcys. 3.6%
London .....	6 m-s. Cds. 3.6%
London .....	6 m-s. Dcys. 3.6%
Paris .....	4 m-s. 491
New York .....	4 m-s. 84%

### Hankow Export Market

Hankow, January 18.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.		Per picul	ending	Week
		Prices Nominal	Piculs	Friday
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair .....	62.00	8,155	Tls. Dec. 30, 9.6
Seconds.....	Winter Hair .....	62.00	—	
Buffalo hides, No. 10-20 lbs .....	2,10-60	25.00	864	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 22 lbs., 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair: (Piccas)	112.50	179,867		
White China Grass, Wuchang & Pooh (Hemp or Ramie Sinshen and/or Chayu)	—	410		
Green China Grass, Szechuan	Jute (Abutum)	—		
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	12.40	267		
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	11.50	—		
Animal Tallow	14.75	712		
GumNuts, Usual shape	21.50	77		
Cotton Linoo	26.00	—		
shansi	18.75	10,850		
Black Bristles, Riffings 24" 25" 3" 32" 34" 35" 4"	24.35	—		
10 10 10 10 10 6	108.00	53		
42" 43" 44" 5" 51" 52" 53" 6"	—			
6 6 6 3 1 1	—	4% -100%		
Seasame Seed, White	Yellow	5.55	1,92	
Red	Black	—		
Yellow Beans	2.00	16,827		
Broad Beans	1.40	—		
Groundnuts (with shells)	11.50	118		
(shelled)	—			
Groundnut Oil	4.50	2,29		
Wood Oil	11.00	1,196		
Ten Oil	—	75		
Bam Oil	10.00	20		
Rape Oil	—	—		

Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

### Piece Goods and Yarn

for the North have been made at slightly increased prices as follows: Blue Dragon at Tls. 7.25, Blue Star at Tls. 6.55, Blue Phoenix at Tls. 6.35 and Mountain No. 120 at Tls. 6.30. A Japanese cloth under Mandarin chop has also changed hands at Tls. 6.40. The auction goods advanced on the whole about 5 cents per piece.

Bleached T-Cloths.—We hear of sales to Shantung and Tientsin of Three Phoenix at Tls. 6.60, Two Phoenix at Tls. 5.80, and Single Phoenix at Tls. 5.75.

Drills and Sheetings.—Quite a fair business is reported to have been done from our hands in locally made cloths, the outlet being reported to be Changsha, of which particular are as follows—Drills, Three Fishes at Tls. 3.52, Three Rabbits at Tls. 3.55, and Two Elephants at Tls. 3.25.

Sheetings: Five Horses (15 lbs.) at Tls. 4.39, Three Lions (14 lbs.) at Tls. 4.55, Two Fishes (12 lbs.) at Tls. 3.60, and Three Rabbits (12 lbs.) at Tls. 3.60.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Beyond a few minor transactions in Velvets we hear of no private business. The auction sales were strong for Fast Baok Cotton Lastings, the average advance being about 15 candelares.

Cotton—Our market for the local staple has shown considerable firmness during the week, although much business has transpired, sellers are showing a firm attitude. Quotations are:—Tungchow Tls. 25.00-Tls. 25.60, Four Chop Tls. 23.75 to Tls. 23.50, Steam Ginned and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 23.25 to Tls. 23.50. For delivery after China New Year, the 23rd inst., higher prices will be asked.

The Linen market has been steadily advancing and recent recent quotations are: Middle American at 11.41d. Egyptian at 20.60d. Bengal Cotton at 8.55d.

Local Yarn.—Our market continues steady to firm without very much business done to test prices. For the Tientsin market it is reported that some second hand sales have been made, the following prices being mentioned: 3,000 Balles 16s. at Tls. 106.00, to Tls. 109.00 and 1,000 Balles 20s. at Tls. 117.00. From first hand the only sales made public being:—

12s. 250 Balles Teekwan at Tls. 101.00.

14s. 100 Balles Four Hee at Tls. 102.50, 100 Balles Two Lions at Tls. 103.50, 400 Balles Censor at Tls. 104.50.

18s. 300 Balles Censor at Tls. 107.00.

Indian Yarn.—Business has again been almost non-existent, being confined to the following small sales: No. 10s. 50 Balles Anglo-Indian at Tls. 88.75, 100 Balles Lady and Tree at Tls. 92.00, and 50 Balles Narancie at Tls. 91.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices for these spinnings remain quite steady on a somewhat inactive market, sales being reported:—

No. 16s. 200 Balles Three Horses at Tls. 112.00, and 200 Balles Standing Horse at Tls. 113.00.

No. 20s. 300 Balles Red Fisherman at Tls. 114.25.

### Stock Exchange

#### Transactions

#### TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 16, 1917.

#### Official

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.75  
Chemors Tls. 1.60  
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.05  
Vishang Pahangs Tls. 1.80  
Tebongs Tls. 22.00  
Zhangbes Tls. 6.20

#### Sharebrokers Association

#### Transactions

#### BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, January 16, 1917.

#### Official

Zhangbes Tls. 6.25 cash

#### WORLD NEEDS MORE WOOL

Public Resents Paying More Than See Prices for Clothing

The world needs more wool to clothe its increasing population, and consequently more sheep was the statement made by Albert W. Elliott of Boston at the tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Wool and Worsted Manufacturers held in New York City.

It was shown that last year the United States raised and imported 500,000,000 pounds of wool, and exported nearly \$60,000,000 worth of wool manufactures. Both Great Britain and the United States, it was stated, had enormously increased their wool consumption since the war began. According to Mr. Elliott, there are in the world today about 634,000,000 sheep, producing 2,826,000,000 pounds of wool a year.

President Robert T. Francis, in his annual address, complained that the public, while willing to pay advances on food and other necessities, failed to consent to pay even proportionately more for clothing, notwithstanding the mounting costs of production. Both clothing manufacturers and retailers, he said, had encouraged the public in the matter of "fixed prices" for suits. If these fixed prices cannot be gone away with Mr. Francis said, the public must expect poorer materials and less wear.

Dr. William Beckers of Brooklyn said the manufacturer of dyes and chemicals in the United States should be encouraged and pointed to Germany as proving the wisdom of having a great chemical industry which could be turned over to the Government for the manufacture of explosives. The Allies, he said, were far behind Germany, while America had been left high and dry in the chemical line although American manufacturers had taken hold of the situation in a phenomenal manner.

#### "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 26 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 66 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

#### Paid-up Capital .. £220,899

#### LOANS AT LOW RATES OF

#### INTEREST, GRANTED ON

#### APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

#### Write for—

A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

#### British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

### BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

#### Yesterday's Prices

#### STOCK QUOTATIONS

#### CLOSING

#### RANKS

#### Marine Insurances

#### Fire Insurances

#### Shipping

#### Indo-China Pref.

#### Indo-China Def.

#### 'Shell'

#### Shanghai Tug (o)

#### Shanghai Tug (f)

#### Kochien

#### Mining

#### Kaiping

#### Oriental Com.

#### Philippines

#### Raub

#### Docks

#### Hongkong Dock

#### Shanghai Dock

#### New Eng. Works

#### Wharves

#### Hongkong Wharf.

#### Hongkong Wharf.

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# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855.

**Capital** \$1,200,000  
**Reserve Fund** \$1,000,000  
**Reserve Liability of Shareholders** \$1,200,000

**Head Office:** 35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

**Court of Directors:**

Sir Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Nevile Gochen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**

Amritsar Iloilo Puket  
Bangkok Ipoh Peking  
Bankok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon  
Calcutta London S. Francisco  
Canton Lyons Shanghai  
Colombo Malacca Singapore  
Foochow Manila Sourabaya  
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
Harbin New York Tsingtau  
Iloilo Yokohama  
Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai  
Cebu Madras Sourabaya  
Colombo Malacca Taiping  
Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)  
Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower  
Haliphong New York Burma)  
Hankow Peking Tientsin  
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

**Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.**  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

**Capital** Frs. 48,000,000.00  
**Reserves** Frs. 48,000,000.00

**Succursales et Agences:**

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mengtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Dondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankou Phnom-Penh

**Bankers:**  
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

**Head Office:** BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

**President:** JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

**Bankers:**

London Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taeis and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

**Paid-up Capital** \$15,000,000  
**Reserve Funds:**—  
Sterling £1,500,000 or 2a. \$15,000,000  
Silver 15,000,000

**Head Office:** 35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

**Court of Directors:**

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dowdell, Esq., Deputy

C. E. Anton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman)

C. S. Gubay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

**Chief Manager:**

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bankok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iloilo Yokohama

**London Bankers:**

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

**Shanghai Branch:** 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

**Sub-Agency:** 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

**Authorised Capital** \$80,000,000

**Paid-up Capital** \$10,000,000

**Head Office:** PEKING.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhan,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH,**

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taeis at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

**SUNG HAN-CHANG.**

Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

**Head Office:** NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING

60 Wall Street, New York

**London Office:** 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

**Branches at:**

Bombay Hongkong Singapore

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Tientsin

Colombo Karachi Penang

Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore.

**Capital paid-up** U.S. \$3,250,000.00

**Reserve and Undivided Profits** 3,981,774.11

**U.S. \$7,181,774.11**

**Branches at:**

Bombay Hongkong Singapore

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Canton London Tientsin

Colombia Karachi Port Louis

Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America: BURENOS AIRES, BARANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kuklialang Road, SHANGHAI.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

**Authorised Capital** \$1,500,000

**Subscribed Capital** 1,125,000

**Paid-up Capital** 582,500

**Reserve Fund** 550,000

**Head Office:** 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

**London Bankers:**

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

**Branches & Agencies:**

Bombay Howrah Madras

Calcutta Kandy Penang

Canton London Tientsin

Colombia Karachi Port Louis

Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)

Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon

Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai

Singapore.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America: BURENOS AIRES, BARANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Taei Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

**Paid-up Capital:** KUNMING TAICHI 10,000,000

**Head Office:** PEKING.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 18	noon	New Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
31	8 A.M.	New York via Panama	Persia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	6 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5	5 P.M.	San Francisco	Monseagle	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	7	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Aws maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
13	7	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	7 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	8 A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 17	8 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Aisuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	6:30 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4:00 P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	R. V. F.
19	3:30 A.M.	Nagasaki	Pensu	Rus.	R. V. F.
20	7:30 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
22	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	..	Kobe & Osaka	Santos maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
			Hakusu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 19	8 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behie	Fr.	Cie M. M.
26	8 A.M.	London etc.	Armenia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	8 A.M.	London etc.	Mitschi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	8 A.M.	London etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 17	5:00 A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Bunning	Br.	B. & S.
17	4:00 P.M.	Hongkong	Heiwapeking	Chna	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.
18	4:00 P.M.	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
19	5:00 A.M.	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
18	5:00 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
19	5:00 A.M.	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
21	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
25	noon	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong	Hollow	Br.	B. & S.
28	1:00 P.M.	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 17	8 A.M.	Chefoo	Irene	Ch. C. M. S. N. Co.
..	17 8:00 A.M.	Tsingtao	Tendo maru	Jap.
..	17 A.M.	Dalny	Shimpo maru	Jap.
..	18	Chianwangtao	Shinfoo	Chi.
..	19 3:00 A.M.	Vladivostock	Pensu	Rus.
..	19 6:00 A.M.	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.
..	21 ..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap.

### FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 17	5:00 A.M.	D.L. Hankow & Swatow	Katagan	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
17	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangtsoo	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Liduno	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	D.L.	Hankow and Swatow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
			Linan	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

### Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 16	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 16	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Dalny	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Jan 16	Elbo	Konglee	692	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	LPDW
Jan 16	Swatow	Tuck Wo	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 16	Hankow	Kiangtsoo	1292	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Hankow	Hazel Dollar	2208	Br.	R. Dollar	KLYW
Jan 16	Japan	Sagam! maru	1833	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

### Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 16	Japan	Sakaki maru	1546	Chi.	S. M. R.
..	16	Fukui maru	399	Jap.	M. & K.
..	16	Kwongsong	152	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	16	Chinan	260	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	16	Swatow	1785	Br.	B. & S.
..	16	Tachang maru	1392	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	16	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	16	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	16	Kinsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	16	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	16	One maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	16	Kiangtien	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

### Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
YTPD	Nov. 30	Cruise	Helena	Am g.b.	1391	8	150	Brotherton
KND	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g.b.	190	2	47	Carter
KND	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g.b.	243	6	29	King
BNB	Dec. 10	Cruise	Wilmingto	Am g.b.	1392	8	169	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Legree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

# SHIPPING N. Y. K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

Tons.

SUWA MARU..... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Jan. 26  
ATSUTA MARU..... 16,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Feb. 11  
HITACHI MARU..... 12,500 Capt. S. Tominaga, Feb. 18

**AMERICAN LINE.**

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 10, 1917  
YOKOHAMA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 19, 1917  
TAMBA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Via Panama.)  
TOYOOKA MARU..... 15,000 Capt. T. Shinomiya, Jan. 31, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. N. Kawashima, Jan. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU..... 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Jan. 18  
OMI MARU..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Jan. 20

SANTO MARU..... 4,100 Capt. S. Ikawa, Jan. 22

YAWATA MARU..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Jan. 27

HAKUAI MARU..... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Jan. 30

SHANGHAI-KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU..... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Jan. 18, 1917

KASUGA MARU..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yagi, Jan. 25, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU..... 16,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Jan. 18, 1917

AWA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 10, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Jan. 28, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU..... 12,500 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, Feb. 12, 1917

TANGO MARU..... 14,000 Capt. K. Soyeda, Mar. 20, "

NIKKO MARU..... 10,000 Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**

**TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE**

**TIME TABLE**

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

Sept'mer 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Mile	W	Peking-Mukden Line	Lux	W	Mail
101	3.	1.	B. S.	B. S.	Peking	2.	B. S.	4.
208	86	300	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1950	102
284	112	685	.	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	1983	1960	102
235	117	64	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	1980	1700	720
000	112	60	.	arr.	Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1650	710
1810	520	230	524	dep.	Mukden dep.	2081	1640	700

Local	Mail	W	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local
5.	3.	B. S.	dep.	4.	6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.
725	110	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.
745	1200	—	—	dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.
1183	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Tsow
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsangfu dep.
7.	—	220	—	—	—
830	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsangfu arr.
1009	222	—	266	arr.	Tsangfu dep.
1300	038	—	—	dep.	Tsangfu arr.
1315	018	—	318	arr.	Tsangfu arr.
1556	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng dep.
1810	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuehfu dep.
9.	—	420	—	—	—
630	467	—	—	dep.	Hsuehfu arr.
1166	833	—	523	arr.	Pengpu arr.
1208	80	—	—	dep.	Pengpu arr.
1657	1102	—	600	arr.	Chuchow dep.
1845	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow dep.

Express	Express	W	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express
16	10.	B. S.	dep.	1.	15.
1420	—	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410
2300	—	—	arr.	Nanking arr.	1415
700	2120	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755 2300

Yenchofu-Tsiningchow Branch Line			Lincheng-Tsouhung Branch Line		
930	1350	2130	650	1220	2000
1455	2238	55	1128	1858	638 1219 1908

The station for the foreign concessions in Tsinling is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 280 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep, accom., 1st & 2nd class. \* = train has only 1st class sleep, accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at 25.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsiningchow, Hsuehfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

## Dr. Brashear Speaks At Demonstration Of Chinese Blind School

It was a very enthusiastic gathering of American woman's Club members and enough of others to fill the large Martyr Memorial Hall of the YMCA, that sat through an entertainment and demonstration given yesterday afternoon by the pupils of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, under the auspices of the club. At various times, there has been a good deal written about this institution, but yesterday was probably the first time many Shanghai residents had had a practical demonstration of the results of the work.

In an introduction, the company was asked to be indulgent, to remember that many of the pupils were no more than twelve years old, that they were blind, that they were Chinese, that the vocal parts were in English and that none of them started the study of that language until three years ago and some of them only as late as last September. Which, of course, suggested something worse than the average office-boy.

It was, therefore, no wonder that, for a turn or two, the audience were almost too surprised to applaud. The pronunciation was marvellous. Indeed, the fact was not quite driven home until one diminutive little chap of a few months' study, getting vigorous applause for a very well-rendered humorous composition, responded by contrast with another "piggin."

There were demonstrations of writing and typewriting from dictation and, though some of the words given floored the boys in pronunciation, they never hesitated to spell them correctly. Tumbling and drills filled in the program and the general impression was that such a splendid practical demonstration went farther to advertise the work of the institution and secure its support than any amount of written appeals.

During an interval, the veteran Dr. John A. Brashear delivered a short address. His manifold activities include work on the board of an American institution for the blind and it was with great feeling that he spoke.

He opened with a story showing the cheerfulness of the blind. Helen Keller has been a great friend of his for years and he said that, one day, while talking to her, he was so moved that he could not keep back the tears. At the end, he told her that he had wept so much that he had dampened two handkerchiefs. There came the laughing response: "And you ought to think yourself lucky that you have two handkerchiefs!"

His blind protégés, he said, always knew when he was about "and don't you think it makes this old man happy when he hears them call: 'Hello, here's Uncle John!'"

Just before he left America, he listened to just such another program as they had heard that afternoon and the result was that they intended to get another \$75,000 from the Governor of Pennsylvania for the institution, for the blind deserved help.

"That little boy you have just heard speak is going to make a name for himself. He is a genius, though he is blind," was Dr. Brashear's encouraging assurance.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October,

a flat of eight large

rooms or part thereof, in Nanking

Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No.

370, care of office of this paper.

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370, care of office of this paper.

# Business and Official Notices

## Special Notice to Mariners

No. 473.

China Sea.

Yangtsze River—Chinkiang District.

Extension of the Johnson Flats.

Pagoda Buoy to be moved.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 17th January, 1917, the Pagoda Buoy will be moved about 6.5 cables S. 14° 30'. E. from its present position, owing to the extension of the Johnson Flats.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 16th January, 1917.

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, January 18th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

Mr. J. HUSTON EDGAR, F.R.G.S.

on

"The Country and Some Customs of the Man Tzu of West China."

The Meeting is open to the public.

ISAAC MASON,

Hon. Secretary.

12421

## NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election by registered owners of land in the Settlement of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1917.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, January 22, 1917.

Shanghai, January 5, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,  
Consul-General for Belgium.T. RAASCHOU,  
Consul-General for Denmark.A. ARIYOSHI,  
Consul-General for Japan.E. H. FRASER,  
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.V. GROSSE,  
Consul-General for Russia.J. E. HULTMAN,  
Consul-General for Sweden.DE REUS,  
Consul-General for Netherlands.H. KNIPPING,  
Consul-General for Germany.THOMAS SAMMONS,  
Consul-General for U. S.G. DE BLANCK,  
Consul-General for Cuba.G. DE ROSSI,  
Consul-General for Italy.JORGEN EITZEN,  
Consul-General for Norway.JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Consul-General for Portugal.EMILE NAGGIAR,  
Acting Consul-General for France.JULIO PALENCIA,  
Consul for Spain.HUGO REISS,  
Consul for Brazil.

12388

## NOTICE

THE firm known as ABRAHAM, KATZ & CO. has as from December 27th, 1916, under the complete control and sole management of the undersigned, a Russian subject, who assumes all responsibility, etc., after this date.

(Sgd.) M. G. Grenberg.

12393 J 17

## The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is  
to be obtained at  
**HANGCHOW.**

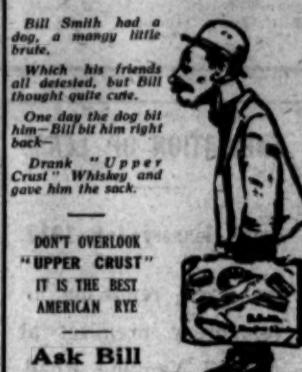
Pay a visit to the  
**NEW HOTEL; HANGCHOW**

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(WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds.  
A good gun guaranteed.

**Moderate rates**  
for the week-end or longer periods.

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11 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Jan. 1st, 1916

per ton

Hongay Coal (Lump) \$24.00

Hankow Coal (Nuts) 23.00

Shansi Coal (Nuts) 24.00

Japan Coal (No. 1) 18.00

Japan Coal (No. 2) 17.00

Japan Coal (No. 3) 16.00

Coke 16.00

Charcoal, 2 Baskets 1.20

Firewood, 50 Bundles 1.00

## HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

per ton

Hongay Anthracite Coal \$22.00

Hankow Coal " 21.00

House Coal No. 1 16.00

House Coal No. 2 15.00

Kitchen Coal No. 1 15.00

Kitchen Coal No. 2 14.00

Fire wood 60 Bundles 1.00

Charcoal 2 Baskets 1.00

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Programmes 20 cents.

No Collections.

12383

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(All the socks are sent to Shanghai Vendors).

Tickets, \$2.00 each, to be obtained from Moutries, Astor House Hotel, and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents.

No Collections.

12383

The International Recreation Club,  
KIANGWAN RAJES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.

Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling

Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admission Ticket: \$1.00 per day and \$3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Times: Tiffins will be served by

Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: \$1.00 (cloth cover) and \$0.60 (paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuan Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. Chang,  
Secretary.

12329

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12329

A continuous daily audit of the

accounts of the Society is conducted

by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the

Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,

General Manager.

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